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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Research and Analysis Branch

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R & A No. 3114.3
(Part I)

NAZI PLANS FOR DOMINATING GERMANY AND EUROPE

THE CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE JEWS

DRAFT FOR THE WAR CRIMES STAFF

13 August 1945

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NOTE

Copies #1 through #12 of this report are master copies which have attached to them the following appendices: Exhibit A, Statistics on Jewish Casualties During Axis Domination, prepared in conjunction with the Institute of Jewish Affairs, New York, and Exhibit B, Indemnification and Reparations, Jewish Aspects, published in the bulletin From War to Peace (No. 2), issued by the Institute of Jewish Affairs.

Owing to reproduction difficulties, and because of the urgency of issuing the report, these appendices have had to be omitted from all other copies.

THE CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE JEWS

The multitude of crimes committed against the Jews of Nazi-dominated Europe cannot be regarded as merely isolated instances of individual brutality. Rather they constitute one continuous and indivisible crime -- a criminal conspiracy against the Jewish people. All the various anti-Jewish measures taken by the Germans, from petty discrimination to final mass murder, whether executed by the government, its agencies, party formations, the Army, private and semi-public associations, or even "spontaneous" mobs, were links in the same chain.

As to the indictment of those guilty of crimes against the Jews, it should be remembered that physical extermination through killings of individuals and groups of mass murders was merely the last step in the plan to exterminate the Jewish people. The earlier preparatory phases, such as the persecution of the Jewish religion, the disfranchisement of the Jews, the destruction of their economic life, their isolation in ghettos, mass starvation, deportations, forced labor and the organized mass violence against them were all part and parcel of the same master plan against the Jewish people. It is essential to stress that it is equally criminal to conspire against a racial, ethnic, religious or political group, and by depriving it of an opportunity to earn a living, indirectly to exterminate it, as it is to indulge in outright murder. It should be therefore emphasized that the agencies, associations and persons, which engaged in carrying out earlier phases of the plan are equally culpable with those who executed its final phase, that of mass annihilation.

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PART ONE

I. THE PRECONCEIVED PLAN TO ANNIHILATE THE JEWISH PEOPLE

A. General Characteristics of the Plan

It is the purpose of the Prosecution to demonstrate the existence of a common plan or enterprise of the German Government, the Nazi Party, and the German military, industrial, and financial leaders to achieve world domination by war. The destruction of the Jewish people as a whole, although an end in itself, was at the same time linked to and closely tied up with this aim of world conquest.

The Jews were originally singled out as the primary target of Nazi attacks because of their ready availability as a scapegoat for all the ills of Germany -- and of the world. They were unhappily qualified for this unpleasant role by the long tradition of anti-Semitism in Germany (and in Europe). They were conspicuous enough to make a good target, and yet weak enough to prohibit the possibility of a real struggle.

From historical precedent the leaders of the Nazi state apparently derived the assurance that killing Jews is not murder. This fundamental conviction unquestionably underlay and motivated the unique policy of the total annihilation of the Jewish people as contrasted with only partial decimation of other peoples.

The fundamental purpose served by the anti-Jewish conspiracy, first in Germany and then in Nazi-occupied Europe, was to provide a binding force cementing together the various elements of society into the so-called "people's community." As the one point upon which mutually hostile social groups could agree, it became the rallying cry of Nazism--Deutschland erwache, Juda verrecke! (Germany Awake, Jewry Perish!).

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In time, the anti-Semitic campaign came to serve other Nazi purposes. Thus, the Jews provided the Nazis with an effective guinea pig for testing repressive measures. Actions against the Jews became a regular preliminary to similar measures against the other elements of Europe's population. Concentration camps were first established for Jews, but soon came to house pacifists, conservatives, Communists, Socialists, Catholics, Protestants, and every other group not fully subservient to the Nazi system. First Jewish property was expropriated, but before long similar measures were taken against anti-Nazi Germans, Poles, Czechs, Frenchmen, and Belgians. Extermination of Jews was merely the prelude to the annihilation of Greeks, Poles, and Serbs. This use of anti-Semitism has been aptly described as "a spearhead for terror."

In another sense the difference in the treatment of Jews and non-Jews was both a form of bribe and an implied threat. It served to remind the non-Jewish population of occupied Europe that there was one group which had even less rights than they. In this way notice was served that, however bad the situation might be for the non-Jews, things could be considerably worse, and that, consequently, cooperation with the Reich would be to their advantage.

The physical extermination of European Jewry was also used by the Nazis to involve the German people, as well as their collaborationist followers, in collective guilt. In the slaughter of millions of Jews the Nazis implicated the German Army, the civil service, the occupational authorities and quislings, and all their henchmen and accessories. Conscious, as most of them were, of their incrimination as accomplices, these groups could the more easily be persuaded that the Nazi fate was their fate. Their dread of being called to account could be relied upon as a brake on any desire to sue for a separate peace.

Anti-Semitism also proved to be one of Germany's major weapons for political and economic infiltration abroad. Hitler, Rosenberg, Goebbels, and other leaders of the Third Reich, quite openly declared their intention to disunite and disintegrate the democratic world by invoking anti-Semitism. This theory was well formulated by SS Group Leader Werner Best, former legal adviser to the Gestapo and later Hitlers' plenipotentiary in Denmark. In an address to Elite Guard (S.S.) functionaries on 27 July 1942 he declared:

"The Jewish question is the dynamite with which we blow up the redoubts where the last snipers of liberalism have dug in. Nations who abandon their Jews thereby give up their previous Judaized form of life, based on false ideals of freedom. Only thereafter can they take their place in the fight for a new world."[1]

There is no doubt that the German idea of conquering Lebensraum required the destruction of peoples living in those spaces coveted by the Germans; the Nazi conspiracy of total mastery over the world entailed a total war. Its consequence was the new ruthless concept of "biological warfare," according to which the aim and purpose of the state was not only to win the war but also to bring about permanent biological changes. This was openly professed by Dr. Best when he stated:

"History proves that the annihilation or expulsion of a foreign nationality is not contrary to biological law, if carried out totally." ("Grundfragen einer deutschen

1. Die Weltwoche, Zurich, 18 September 1942.

Grossraumverwaltung," Festgabe fuer Heinrich Himmler, Darmstadt, 1941; excerpts published in Zeitschrift fuer Politik, June, 1942).

The perfect example of this new Nazi method of biological warfare was the annihilation of the Jewish people.

What is characteristic of the conspiracy against the Jewish people is the pattern - created in Germany, tested in Austria and Czechoslovakia during the period of preparation for the war, and then methodically applied to all countries conquered by Germany. This pattern consisted of a chain of successive and accelerating measures of oppression, all aimed at a final result: Disfranchisement, elimination from political, cultural, and economic life, spoliation, enslavement, starvation, deportation, physical torture, and finally, annihilation.

The extent to which Germany succeeded in carrying out this conspiracy to destroy a people is shown by the annexed statistical data.

The figures in Exhibit A show that, by even the most conservative estimate, of the 9,600,000 Jews who lived in Europe (including the USSR) at the time when they came within the reach of Nazi power, 5,700,000 have disappeared--not killed on the battlefields but deliberately put to death.

Exhibit B shows that the total estimated Jewish possessions in the countries dominated and/or controlled by Germany amounted to from 8,230 to 8,620 million dollars. Most of this property is now lost--as a consequence not of war damage, but of outright robbery.

Another consequence of the slaughter of the Jews of Europe cannot be expressed in figures, But the impact of it is even more important to the

future of the Jewish people and mankind. Old Jewish communities, with their own rich communal, spiritual, and economic life, for centuries bound up with the life of the nations in which they flourished, were completely wiped out. There is no need to stress the contributions these communities made to the civilization of their respective countries in all walks of life -- medicine, the arts, education, politics, trade industry, and commerce. Their destruction, carried out intentionally and methodically by the Nazis, represents a loss which cannot possibly be recouped. To grasp its significance, one need only imagine what gaps in all branches of our common culture would be evident today if such an extermination of the Jewish people had been conceived and carried out a century ago.

Even more drastic are the effects of this mass annihilation on Jewish population trends in Europe. The magnitude and scope of the biological extermination of the Jewish people by the Germans and their satellites is without precedent in recorded history. Even a partial restoration of the Jewish population cannot be encompassed within a foreseeable future in communities deprived of children and youth and composed in the main of aggregates of physical and mental wrecks and broken up families.

B. Intent and Motives

While the all-out fight against the Jew is at the bottom of Nazi racial ideology and the Nazi movement, the intent of complete physical annihilation was to some degree veiled during the early period of the Nazi advent to power, when Germany had not yet achieved sufficient strength to challenge the world. But after 1938, following the Anschluss with Austria and the Munich capitulation and, further, with the launching of the war of aggression, all restraint was discarded. The aim of destruction of the whole of European Jewry and the threat to Jews living beyond the immediate reach of the German conqueror was proclaimed openly.

To restate all official and semi-official utterances, statements, and manifestations to this effect would be impossible within the limits of this paper. Typical ones emanating from top Nazi leaders and agencies, given below, while far from exhaustive, will suffice to demonstrate clearly the Nazis' preconceived intent.

1 Nazi Party program and pledge by the members of the Nazi Party

The "immutable" National Socialist Party program adopted as early as 24 February 1920 contains two sections bearing directly and indirectly upon the fate of the Jews. Section 4 states:

> "Only he can be a German citizen who is a Volksgenosse. Only a person of German blood can be a Volksgenosse, irrespective of religion. No Jew can be a Volksgenosse."

Furthermore Section 7 proclaims

> "We request that the state take the obligation to provide in the first place for the possibilities of work and life for the citizens.
>
> If it proves impossible to provide food for the whole population of the state, subjects of foreign nations (non-citizens) have to be expelled."
>
> (Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch, 1939, page 148)

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The meaning of these provisions was explained by Gottfried Feder, author and official commentator of the Party program as follows:

> "Anti-Semitism demands the expulsion of the Jews from our State and our economic life."
>
> (Gottfried Feder, Hitler's Official Program. London, 1938, p. 57)

This policy of excluding Jews from food supplies, thus leading to their annihilation by starvation, materialized when the Nazis, after the outbreak of the war, introduced official food rationing and gradually reduced the rations granted a Jew to one-fifth of that allowed a German. Moreover, when in August 1942 the German Minister of Food, Herbert Backe, submitted to Hitler a plan for easing the difficult German food situation, he is said to have suggested the annihilation of the Jews living in Germany and in the occupied countries, after they had been deported to certain regions in Eastern Europe.[1] In accepting and carrying out this plan, the Nazi Government acted in strict accord with the letter and spirit of the provisions referred to above.

As for the principle contained in Section 7 of the Party program, that the Jews as non-citizens should be excluded from all possibility of making a living, it was rigorously implemented in the solemn declaration which the German joining the Party had to make, in addition to his oath of blind and unconditional obedience to the Fuehrer:[2]

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1. According to documents reported to be held by the State Department.
2. The wording of this oath of allegiance was: "I pledge allegiance to my Fuehrer Hitler. I pledge respect and obedience at all times to him and to the leaders whom he may appoint over me." On the other hand, of the 14 commandments which were incumbent upon every party member, the following three merit particular attention:
   (1) The Fuehrer is always right.
   (2) The program is to be thy creed; it exacts from thee the utmost sacrifice and devotion;
   (3) Law is what best serves the Movement and thereby Germany, i.e., thy nation. (Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch, 1939, 153,154.

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"I hereby declare on my word of honor that from now on and in the future I shall never do business of any kind with Jews or with anyone connected directly or indirectly with Jews. I shall never enter a Jewish shop and will turn away any Jews who enter my place of residence or estate.

"I shall not consult a Jewish physician or a Jewish lawyer. I shall also take care that nobody in my family or my relatives makes acquaintance with Jews.

"I am aware that I have the opportunity to consult the list containing the names of Jewish businesses in my residential district. I am also aware that if I fail to keep this promise, or if I try to evade it, I shall be expelled immediately from the party, the SA, the Local Council, the National Socialist Organisations and that I may be branded both orally and by writing as a man who has broken his word of honor and as a scoundrel."

(Gangulee, The Mind and Face of Nazi Germany, London, 1942, pp. 73-74.

While this policy of uprooting and spiritual and economic destruction was bound of itself to lead to physical destruction, it is certain in any event that from the beginning the intent of physical annihilation existed in the minds of the Nazi top leaders. Obviously, Nazi tactics consisted in holding up the revelation of such major aims until the time was ripe.

Hitler himself admitted this policy in his speech of 29 November 1935, delivered at the dedication of the Deutschland-Halle in Berlin. He then stated:

"National Socialism explained to the people only the general principles. As a rule it was silent about tactics."

(Hitler's Speeches, 1922-1939, edited by Norman H. Baynes, London, 1942, Volume I, p. 119)

However, the idea of elimination by violence is manifested from the very beginning of the Nazi anti-Jewish action by the unmistakable acts of the Nazi cohorts. "Deutschland erwache -- Juda verrecke!" (Germany awake -- Judah must perish!) is the official battle cry of the brownshirts. That Jewish blood must be shed was proclaimed by the official song of the SA:

> "When our knives draw Jewish blood,
> Our hearts are twice as light."

Again, the idea of extermination of Jewry as a bacillus poisoning the German people is Hitler's leading motif in Mein Kampf. (Hitler, Mein Kampf, English version, by R. Manheim, Boston, 1943, p. 305) Speaking of the German defeat of 1918, Hitler says:

> "If at the beginning of the war and during the war twelve or fifteen thousand of these Hebrew corrupters of the people had been held under poison gas . . . the sacrifice of millions at the front would not have been in vain." (loc.cit., p. 679)

As early as 1932, Dr. Goebbels declared:

> "It is true that the Jew is also a human being, but the flea is also an animal, but not a pleasant one. Since the flea is not a pleasant animal, we are not obliged to keep it, protect it, and let is prosper so that it may torture us. Our duty to ourselves and to our conscience requires us to make him harmless. Likewise with the Jews."
>
> (Goebbels, Nazi-Soci, Fragen und Antworten fuer den National Socialisten, 1932, p. 12)

The same Goebbels admitted unequivocally in 1933 that the intent of annihilation by violence existed from the very inception of the Nazi movement. He declared:

> "'Jewry must perish' has been our battle cry for the last 14 years. Let it at last perish."
>
> (Sunday Referee, London, 30 July 1933)

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On 17 July 1932, the SA Commander von Jagow wrote in the N.S. Rheinfront:

"We shall thrust this scum of murderers into the ghettos and into the jails, and one day we will hang them up on the gallows."

(Jewish News, Jewish Central Information Office, London, 1943, No. 13)

No less significant are the statements of various Nazi official organs.

In July 1933, the Deutsche Ostfront wrote:

"Das juedische Volk ist ein Teufelsvolk. Es ist ein Volk von Verbrechern und Moerdern. Darum muss dass juedische Volk ausgerottet werden unter der Sonne."

(The Jewish people is a people of devils. It is a people of criminals and murderers. Hence the Jewish people is to be wiped out from under the sun.)

(Die Nation, Bern, 23 May 1945, "Was wir nicht glauben wolthen.")

In the same month, Diatwart, official organ of the German Reich Sport Direction, wrote:

"Wuerde man denn nicht wilde Tiere, die Menschen fressen, sofort toeten, auch wenn sie menschenaehnlich waeren? Und sind denn diese Juden etwas anderes als Menschenfresser?"

(Would not wild beasts that devour human beings be killed immediately even though they have a human appearance? And those Jews, are they not but cannibals?)

(Loc. cit.)

In 1936, in one of the parks of Zehlendorf (a Berlin suburb), a statue was erected, representing a nude German athlete killing a snake with a hammer. The legend on the monument read:

"There can be no health for the people until the Jews have been extirpated."

(World Telegram, 21 October 1936)

After the capitulation of Munich which marked the climax of Germany's military preparations to launch an aggressive war to procure by force that which it could not conquer bloodlessly, the mask was completely lifted. The threat to get rid not only of German Jewry but also of the Jews in all European countries to be dominated or controlled was then openly confessed:

> "National Socialism" wrote the Voelkischer Beobachter of 19 November 1938, "has never left any doubt that it considers as absolutely unbearable the presence of any substantial portion of Jewry on any territory reserved for German settlement; it has given proof that it is determined to proceed in earnest with the removal of the Jews."

No less outspoken is the statement of the Westdeutscher Beobachter of Cologne, 23 November 1938:

> "Germany wants to get rid of the Jews -- at once, without any sloppy sentimentalism and without any haggling either. We do not deny, in fact we don't mind saying so quite openly, that we are doing our best to make life impossible for them."

And from Das Schwarze Korps, weekly journal of the SS, writing in its editorial of 24 November 1938:

> "The result would be the factual and final end of Jewry in Germany, its absolute extermination."[1]

The most drastic admission to this effect was made by Hitler himself on 30 January 1939. Having obviously already taken the decision to plunge the world into an unparalleled cataclysm, he was already looking for the scapegoat to be charged with the guilt for the coming catastrophe. In his conversation with the Czech Minister of Foreign Affairs, Frantizek Chalkovsky, Hitler said:

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1. Of the economic destruction of the Jews.

"This vermin must be destroyed. The Jews are our sworn enemies and by the end of this year there will not be a Jew left in Germany . . . . We will give similar advice to Rumania, Hungary, etc. Germany will seek to form a bloc of anti-Semitic states, as she would not be able to treat as friends states in which the Jews, either through their economic activity or through their high positions, could exercise any kind of influence."

(French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, The French Yellow Book. New York, 1940, p. 53.

After September 1939, the Nazi Government no longer made any secret of its firm determination to annihilate European Jewry. The threats expressed by Hitler in his conversation of 30 January 1939 were publicly repeated in his speeches of September 1939 and January 1941, following the occupation of Poland and of all Western Europe, as well as in his speeches of January 1942, March 1942, and January 1943, after he had recognized the failure of his blitzkrieg against Russia, and in his proclamation to the Party of February 1943. (New York Times, 1 October 1939, 2 January 1941, 31 January 1942, 15 March 1942, 2 January 1943, 24 February 1943) Only his speech of 31 January 1942 need be quoted:

"Aryan peoples will not disappear from Europe, and this war will see the destruction of Judaism."

No less outspoken were other Nazi leaders. Said Dr. Walter Gross, lecturing at the Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question, in Frankfort-on-Main, 27 March 1941:

"We look upon Jewry as a thoroughly real phenomenon that has known the ways of earthly life exceedingly well, but is also liable to earthly death. As far as the historical appearance of the Jew in Europe is concerned, we believe that the hour of his death has irrevocably arrived."

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Said Alfred Rosenberg at the opening of the same Institute, a day later:

> "Germany will regard the Jewish question as solved only after the very last Jew has left the Greater German living space . . . . Europe will have its Jewish question solved only after the very last Jew has left the continent."
>
> (Both statements published in Weltkampf, journal of the Institute No. 1-2, April - September, 1941, pp. 52, 71.)

Similar statements were made by Robert Ley in Karlsruhe (Strassburger Neueste Nachrichten, 20 May 1942) and Julius Streicher (Der Stuermer, No. 39, 1 November 1942).

Hermann Goering said:

> "This war is a war of races. It is to decide whether the German, the Ayran races, or the Jews shall rule the world. That is what we are fighting for."
>
> (Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 6 October 1942)

Julius Streicher declared:

> "The sun will not shine on the nations of the earth until the last Jew is dead."
>
> (Solstice Festival, Hesselberg, 26 June 1938)

Goebbels confirms in cynical frankness this irrevocable determination to wipe out not only the Jews of Europe but even those in other continents. In connection with the stepping up of Allied air raids on Germany, he wrote in his own organ, Das Reich:

> "The Jews are playing a frivolous game and will pay for it with the extermination of their race in all Europe and perhaps even beyond Europe . . . ."
>
> (New York Times, 13 June 1942)

About a year later, he again wrote in Das Reich:

> "If we show the slightest trace of weakness in settling the Jewish question, we shall cause the greatest danger in the whole of Europe. The Jews are the glue which hold the enemy coalition together. Either we break the Jews or this nation will be broken by the Jews."
>
> (The New York Sun, 1 May 1943)

Said Ley:

> "Judah and capitalists and Bolsheviks, listen: We want Judah to be exterminated too. That we know. We swear we are not going to abandon the struggle until the last Jew in Europe has been exterminated and is actually dead. It is not going to isolate the Jewish enemy of mankind -- the Jew has got to be exterminated."
>
> (Jewish News, London, 1943, No. 12 and No. 22)

Perhaps the clearest admission of the preconceived plan to annihilate the Jews of Europe is to be found in a statement made by Ley after the conquest of a part of Russia. He said:

> "Today, however, the German Wehrmacht stands on the soil which was the starting point of the Jewish thrust for world domination. All the thousands of towns and villages where the Jews constituted far more than fifty percent of the population, and which furnished inexhaustible reinforcements for all the Jewish powers in the world, are in our hands. The enemy's base is occupied, and the knowledge of former mistakes and sins of omission is alive. Germany will draw the necessary conclusions from that knowledge."
>
> (Der Angriff, June 1942)

A few days after this article was published, the deportation to Poland of Jews from all occupied Europe, and their mass slaughter, began.

Even in 1944, when the Nazis had already seen the handwriting on the wall, Robert Ley proclaimed the action against the Jews one of Germany's best secret weapons. Said Ley:

"The second German secret weapon* is anti-Semitism. Because it is consistently pursued by Germany, it will become a universal problem which all nations will be forced to consider....That is why we appeal to all Germany to use both secret weapons: Judah must die to save humanity."

(Der Angriff, 14 May 1944)

Alfred Rosenberg, the philosopher of Nazism and the proponent of the deportation of the Jews to special reservations, insisted, as he did in all his writings, on the biological necessity of complete physical elimination of the Jews. In a speech delivered in 1943, he proclaimed:

"It is time to state that the Jews have no more business to remain in Europe. It is the task of all Europeans to cleanse Europe of the plague of Jewish murderers....This demand is not cruel but dictated by a biological necessity."

(Nationalblatt Luxemburg, 10 May 1943)

The same idea is developed by Rosenberg in his preface to the Manual published by the Office of Personnel of the Wehrmacht in January 1944, designed for the political education and training of the German officer and soldier.

Rosenberg points out that among the enemies of the eternal Reich, the Jews occupy the first place and that Hitler's merit consists in that he

"uncovered the Jews as arch-enemies of each Volksstum. Today we are the first Germanic people who got rid of Jews, but also the last Germanic bastion against world Jewry."

(Wofür kaempfen wir?, January 1944, p. 23)

German admissions of specific guilt are difficult to find. Four such statements are submitted here, but a more painstaking search should reveal many more.

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* The first weapon was robots.

(1) Adolf Hitler, in a manifesto broadcast on 24 February 1943 over the Berlin radio, reiterated his threat to exterminate all the Jews in Europe:

> "This struggle will not end as our enemies plan, with the annihilation of the Aryan part of humanity, but with the extinction of Jewry in Europe."
>
> (New York Times, 25 February 1943)

(2) Joseph Goebbels, speaking of anti-Jewish measures in the Sportpalast on 18 February 1943, said:

> "We shall exterminate (ausrotten)" -- then corrected himself -- "to exclude (ausschalten) them."
>
> (World Telegram, New York, 19 February 1943)

(3) Danziger Vorposten, 13 May 1944 in an editorial by Lobsack entitled "Judah before its Fall," said:

> "There is no longer any Jewish problem in the Reich and even in other European areas. Jewry has suffered further heavy losses. For instance, the Jewish population centres which we found in Poland, Warsaw, and Lublin have been neutralized just as much as is at present the case in Hungary. By this action five million Jews have been eliminated in these countries alone.
>
> "The consequences of the materialization of Nazi World Power will be even more terrific for Jewry than its defeat...."

Exhibit A

STATISTICS

ON JEWISH CASUALTIES DURING AXIS DOMINATION

PREPARED BY

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH, O.S.S.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

INSTITUTE OF JEWISH AFFAIRS, NEW YORK

General Remarks on the Statistical Data

Attached are two statistical tables. Table I gives the over-all figures on Jews before the country in question fell under Axis domination, the probable number of Jews now alive, and the total casualties. All these data are given for each country separately, for the total for all countries exclusive of the USSR, and, finally, for the over-all total, including the USSR. Absolute figures and the percentage of the original figure are listed. Table II shows the three components making up together the total of survivors.

The net result of the study is that about 68% of all Jews who formerly lived in the countries (except the USSR) enumerated in the tables are neither residents in their home country, nor immigrants in other countries, nor displaced persons. Inasmuch as only a small part of them could have died of natural causes within the short period of five years, all of these 68%, or about 4,500,000 Jews, must be regarded as having perished at the hands of Axis, mainly German, murderers. If we add to this figure the number of Jews believed to be alive in the original USSR regions, we arrive at the conclusion that only 40% of the total can be found alive anywhere, and that consequently all but a few of the over-all figure of about 5,700,000 missing in Europe must be considered as Axis casualties.

TABLE I [A]

Jewish Survivors and Jewish Dead in European Countries under Axis Domination

COUNTRY	Number of Jews before Axis Domination: According to latest census, Year	Number	Immediately before Axis domination, Year	Number	Total of Survivors: Number	%	Total Loss: Number	%
Poland	1931	3,137,000 [a]	1939	3,300,000	475,000- 525,000	15	2,775,000-2,825,000	85
Romania	--	--	1939	850,000 [f]	435,000	51	415,000	49
Germany	1933	502,799 [b]	1933	525,000	275,000	52	250,000	48
Hungary	1930	403,756 [c]	1939	400,000	290,000	72	110,000	28
Czechoslovakia	1930	356,830 [c]	1938	354,000	60,000- 70,000	18	285,000- 295,000	82
France	--	--	1939	260,000 [g]	180,000	70	80,000	30
Austria	1934	191,481 [c]	1938	178,000	92,000	51	86,000	49
Lithuania	1923	154,321 [d]	1939	150,000	7,000	5	143,000	95
Holland	1930	111,917 [e]	1939	115,000	50,000	44	65,000	56
Latvia	1935	93,479 [e]	1939	95,000	5,500	5	90,000	95
Yugoslavia	--	--	1939	75,000 [h]	13,000- 16,000	20	59,000- 62,000	80
Greece	--	--	1939	75,000 [i]	15,000- 16,000	21	59,000- 60,000	79
Belgium	--	--	1939	75,000	45,000	60	30,000	40
Italy	--	--	1939	47,000 [j]	35,000	75	12,000	25
Bulgaria	--	--	1939	48,000 [k]	40,000	83	8,000	17
Denmark	--	--	1940	6,000	5,000	80	1,000	20
Estonia	--	--	1940	5,000	2,200	40	3,000	60
Luxembourg	--	--	1940	3,000	1,400- 1,900	55	1,100- 1,600	45
Norway	--	--	1940	1,800	800	45	1,000	55
Total without USSR				6,562,000	2,025,000-2,089,000	32	4,473,000-4,537,000	68
USSR	1939	3,020,100	1940	3,050,000	1,800,000	60	1,250,000	40
GRAND TOTAL				9,612,000	3,825,000-3,889,000	40	5,723,000-5,787,000	60

A) Finland, the only German satellite which did not practice mass deportation or annihilation, is not included in this table.

Footnotes to Table I

a) The difference between 1931 and 1939 is explained by the natural increase of 310,000 to 320,000 and the emigration of about 135,000 Jews during this period.

b) The census was taken in May, 1933. It is assumed that about 25,000 Jews left Germany in the first five months of 1933.

c) The smaller figure is explained by natural decrease and emigration.

d) The smaller figure is explained mainly by extensive emigration.

e) The difference is due to the natural increase of the Jewish population.

f) Both the Jewish Year Book, London, 1939, p. 343, and the American Jewish Yearbook, 1939/1940, give the figure of 900,000. A lower figure is accepted since the numbers are based on estimates only.

g) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 240,000 in 1936, and in the Jewish Year Book, 275,000. The mean is accepted.

h) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 68,405 in 1931.

i) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 72,791 in 1928; the Jewish Year Book gives the figure of 80,000.

j) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 57,425 in 1938; the corresponding figure in the Jewish Year Book is 47,825 in 1931.

k) The figure in the American Jewish Yearbook is 48,565 in 1934; in the Jewish Year Book it is 50,000.

TABLE II

Jewish Survivors in European Countries under Axis Domination According to their Present Residence

COUNTRY	Total of Survivors	Distribution of Survivors		
		In their Home Country	Emigrants	Displaced
Poland	475,000-525,000	80,000[a] 25,000[b]	20,000	350,000-400,000[c]
Romania	435,000	350,000[d]	10,000	75,000[e]
Germany	275,000[f]	8,000	265,000	Unknown
Hungary	290,000	200,000	10,000	80,000
Czechoslovakia	60,000- 70,000	20,000	30,000-40,000	10,000
France	180,000	150,000	30,000	Unknown
Austria	92,000	2,000	90,000	Unknown
Lithuania	7,000	2,000	Insignificant	5,000[g]
Holland	50,000	20,000	20,000	10,000
Latvia	5,500	500	—	5,000
Yugoslavia	13,000- 16,000	7,000	3,000- 5,000	3,000- 4,000
Greece	15,000- 16,000	10,000	3,000	2,000- 3,000
Belgium	45,000	20,000	20,000	5,000
Italy	35,000	30,000	2,000	3,000
Bulgaria	40,000	40,000[h]	—	—
Denmark	5,000	5,000[h]	—	—
Estonia	2,200	200	—	2,000
Luxembourg	1,400- 1,900	400	1,000- 1,500	Unknown
Norway	800	800[h]	—	Unknown
Total without USSR	2,025,000-2,089,000	971,000	504,000-516,000	550,000-602,000
USSR	1,800,000	1,800,000	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	3,825,000-3,889,000	2,771,000	504,000-516,000	550,000-602,000

a) In Poland under the Warsaw regime.
b) In former Polish parts of USSR.
c) In USSR, Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland.
d) In present Romania, including Northern Transylvania, in Bessarabia, and Bucovina.
e) 55,000 Jews from Bessarabia and Bucovina in Russia; the rest in different camps.
f) Plus an unknown number.
g) 3,000 in USSR and 2,000 in Germany.
h) In the process of returning.

EXPLANATIONS

I. General

All figures are approximate. Even in regions that have been liberated for quite some time, the exact numbers are unknown since no official census of surviving Jews seems to have been made anywhere. It is possible, therefore, that the actual numbers are somewhat larger or smaller than those given in the above tables; however, the difference will be minimal in relation to the total loss. The numbers of Jews who died of natural causes, or were born after the year indicated in the table, or killed in action are not taken into account. All figures refer to the territory of the state concerned as it was before the boundaries were changed. Unsually, the numbers given refer to residents, i.e., refugees from other countries are not included, and to such Jews who considered themselves Jews, i.e., divulged their Jewishness in census returns or otherwise; mostly only "religious" Jews are included. The figure on survivors does not always take into account Jews living on "Aryan" identification papers, nor could all orphans be accounted for (e.g., Russian official sources claim that 30,000 Jewish orphans from Poland, Romania, Hungary, and other countries have found refuge there), but both figures together cannot change the picture to any appreciable extent. The exact breakdown of Jews in German camps according to nationalities is still unknown, but generally the figures are already taken into consideration.

For more detailed accounts, see below.

II. Observations on the Various Countries

1. POLAND It was accepted some time ago that there were 30,000 Jews in liberated Poland (JTA dispatch, March 20, 1945, from Moscow, based on figures furnished by Berl Mark, member of the Central Committee of Jewish Organizations in Poland); the same figure was given by the Polish Ambassador in Moscow (New York Times, January 27, 1945). Later, the Association of Polish

Jews in the USSR gave the number at 50,000 (JTA, May 23, 1945). Since then more Polish Jews have been repatriated from German camps, especially in the Russian-occupied parts. The exact numbers are not known, but the over-all figure is in all probability not higher than 90,000. Of these, at least some 10,000 must be considered foreign Jews, as almost all Jews found in Lodz (5,000-6,000) were foreigners: Czechoslovak, French, Belgian, etc. (Jewish Journal, January 29, 1945); in Bydgosz and Thorun 3,000 women from Hungary and Lithuania were reported to have been found (Independent Jewish Press Service, March 19, 1945). Thus, hardly more than 80,000 Polish Jews remained alive in their homeland. The last figure for Polish Jews in Poland given in the News from Europe (April 24, 1945) is 50,000.

The number of former Polish Jews in Russia cannot be stated with any exactitude. The Organizational Committee of Polish Jews in Moscow reports that 250,000 Polish Jews escaped into Soviet territory. Some believe that this number refers only to Jews from those parts of Poland which were not incorporated in the Soviet Union in 1939. This contention is probably based on the fact that the Moscow Anti-Fascist Committee reported that 750,000-800,000 Jews from Poland were evacuated to Russia; Dr. Sommerstein accepted the lower figure of 500,000 (Forward, November 19, 1944). But all these data have not proven reliable in the past. According to a confidential report from Moscow by an official of a third power, dated December 17, 1944, there are, on Soviet territory, about 250,000 Jews, originally Polish nationals. The same over-all figure of 250,000 was given by Stockholm sources (The Polish Jewish Observer, January 5, 1945; and News from Europe, April 24, 1945). Since not all Polish Jews in the USSR may have been accounted for, their number is put at 300,000-350,000. In addition, some are still alive in Germany, for instance, in Garmisch-Patenkirchen (JTA, June 12, 1945); Mathausen (ibid., June 10, 1945); 1,500 have been found in Ebensee, and some more are in neighboring camps (JTA, June 14, 1945). Moscow reports that a

large number of the 80,000 Jews liberated by the Red Army are from Poland. A part of the 10,000 Jews found in Prague are Polish (JTA, June 3, 1945); 4,000 are reported in Theresienstadt (JTA, June 1, 1945); 2,500 were found in Buchenwald (JTA, April 23, 1945), 1,500 were brought from Stuethof and Felnsburg and sheltered in Swedon. There are also a few thousand prisoners of war (Congress Weekly, June 8, 1945). The over-all figure is accepted at 50,000.

To these figures must be added the number of Polish Jews who have survived on what is now Russian territory. Their number may be estimated at no more than 25,000, as in Eastern Galicia less than 9,000 were reported alive out of the original 400,000 (JTA, February 8, 1945) and in the 38 larger cities of Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia, less than 1% of the original Jewish population was found alive (Forward, February 20, 1945). Since the Jewish population in the Polish parts incorporated in Russia was about 1,000,000 (Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1940, No. 9, based on Russian data), the figure of 25,000 must, unfortunately, be considered quite favorable, especially if we consider that the total number of Jews left in Russian territories under German occupation is estimated at 30,000 (JTA, April , 1945).

2. ROMANIA The figures for the surviving Jews on the present territory of Romania were given at 280,000-290,000. They already include some 17,000 repatriated from Transnistria (European News Digest, October 14, 1944), but some more may have been repatriated from there by the Russians. JTA, April 8, 1945, reports that trainloads are still arriving, and the total number in April (JTA, April 13th) is expected to amount to 17,000. However, large parts of Romania (Bessarabia, Northern Bucovina) are incorporated in Russia and others (Transylvania) were for some time annexed by Hungary. The figure on Jews from Bessarabia evacuated to Russia varies from 44,000 (estimate by the Bessarabian Jewish Federation in Palestine -- Morning Freiheit, December 1, 1944) to 52,000 from Kishinev alone (JTA dispatch from Moscow, March 7, 1945). We may safely

accept the lower figure. There are almost no data on Bucovina, but it can hardly be expected that the number of Jews evacuated exceeds 10,000 and the number of survivors, 15,000. Almost the whole Jewish population of Northern Transylvania was deported and their fate is unknown; it is reported, however, that 12,000 of them were liberated in Oswiecim (JTA, March 25, 1945) and others followed (See JTA, June 10, 1945, on repatriates from Polish camps). It must be assumed that a part of the Romanian Jews still alive on German soil come from this part of Romania; we accept the figure of 30,000-40,000. In Transylvania only 6,000 out of a total of 150,000 are reported to have been found (Dr. Morton, head of an International Red Cross mission there, quoted by ONA, November 25, 1944); this figure is included in the number of Jews present in their homeland. News from Europe, April 24, 1945, gives the number of surviving Jews in Romania as 350,000.

3. GERMANY The census of May 17, 1939 revealed 307,614 Jews in Greater Germany (Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1941, No. 9, Sonderbeilage). Of this number, 82,077 were in Vienna and 1,638 in the Sudetenland, thus leaving some 224,000 for Germany proper and allowing 300,000 for emigration and natural deaths. We add some 20,000 for subsequent emigration and subtract 100,000 who emigrated to France, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark -- countries later overrun by the Germans. The number of German Jews who have survived in these countries is not known exactly, but it might be put at about 35,000; we have to add some 10,000 for those who escaped to Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal after the war broke out. All these figures are given as referring to emigrants. At this moment the number of German deportees to Poland is unknown; the figure does not seem to be large. Despite the reports by Himmler that there were still 500,000 Jews (JTA, March 18, 1945) or even 700,000 Jews (JTA, February 20, 1945; cf. News from Europe, March 20, 1945) under German control, and other reports putting the number of Jews

working in Upper Silesia alone at 200,000 (News from Europe, March 6, 1945), the number of German Jews in Germany is estimated at only 8,000. Previously, only 5,000 were reported to have been found (JTA, April 6, 1945). The same figure was given by the OWI (Congress Weekly, April 13, 1945). The reports as to thousands of Jews found in large cities (in Berlin alone about 6,000 — JTA, June 12, 1945), refer mostly to half-Jews and those with non-Jewish spouses who ordinarily did not belong to the category of "religious" Jews.

4. HUNGARY Only Jews in the regions which belonged to Hungary in 1939 are considered here. The figures of the Hungarian Provisional Government, which reported the slaughter of 450,000 Jews, and similar statements, refer (with reservations as to their exactitude) to the whole of Hungary after 1939, i.e., including certain regions of Slovakia, Carpatho-Russia, and Northern Transylvania.

The figure on the number of Jews present in Hungary today is based on the latest reports, according to which there are some 120,000 Jews in Budapest and 40,000 more outside that city (a certain number of Jews from formerly annexed territories are among them). Earlier the Stockholm Tidningen reported that about 150,000 Jews from Budapest had been saved and that 55,000 might still be in German labor camps (News from Europe, March 20, 1945). 35,000-40,000 were reported to have been found in Linz (JTA, May 15, 1945) and 8,000, in Theresienstadt (ibid., June 1, 1945). Of this number, 40,000 are reckoned as repatriated. Less known are the figures on the numbers of Hungarian Jews still alive outside the country. The figure of 80,000 deportees is based on the belief that some 300,000 are alive (JTA, May 21, 1945).

5. CZECHOSLOVAKIA The number of Jews in the territories formerly comprising the Czechoslovak Republic cannot be stated correctly. It is reported (JTA, March 2, 1945) that in Carpatho-Russia only 3,000 out of a former Jewish community of 110,000 were found alive. In Slovakia (total Jewish popula-

tion in 1939: 135,000) few Jews were encountered; in Kosice only 300 out of 15,000; in Presov some 30 out of 7,000 (Czechoslovak Newsletter, February 23, 1945). The total was set at 5,000 (JTA, April 30, 1945). It is not known how many of the 80,000 Jews formerly in the Protectorate are still there; hardly any will be found in the Sudetenland. According to a report by Mr. Rosenberg (in charge of Jewish affairs), only about 15,000 of the 350,000 Czechoslovak Jews are now alive (JTA, June 6, 1945). Dr. Eric Kolar estimated that less than one-tenth of the 118,000 Jews who lived in Bohemia-Moravia before the German occupation have survived (JTA, June 20, 1945). The figure of 20,000 for the number of Czechoslovak Jews at present in their homeland is, therefore, rather optimistic.

The figure of displaced is taken at some 10,000, since it was reported earlier that 10,000 Carpathian Jews were found in Hungary (JTA, February 4, 1945); 3,000 Czechoslovak Jewish survivors from Oswiecin have arrived in Kosice (JTA, April 8, 1945), and some are in Theresienstadt (2,500 are reported to have been there -- JTA, June 1, 1945) and in various German camps. It was reported, for instance, that 450 Jewish women hailing from Czechoslovakia were found in Thorum (Jewish Journal, February 28, 1945). In view of the fact that part of them have already been repatriated, the number of displacedis accepted at 10,000.

6. FRANCE The number of Jews is France is estimated at about 170,000 (Forward, February 18, 1945). News from Europe, April 24, 1945, puts this figure at 180,000. But a not inconsiderable part consists of refugees from Germany, Austria and other countries. German refugees alone probably number 4,000 (Congress Weekly, April 13, 1945). We assume that not more than 150,000 belong to the category of permanent residents of France. The number of Jewish deportees from France was put at 100,716 by the Government (Independent Jewish Press Service, February 5, 1945); the Franc-Tireur put the number at 110,000 (News from Europe, February 13, 1945); Le Populaire, at over 120,000 (ibid., November 21, 1944); the Ministry of Prisoners, at 108,000 (Liberation in JTA, May 2, 1945).

A considerable part of this number were refugees. The number of Jews killed in France is estimated at 10,000-15,000 (The Day, January 12, 1945). It is not known whether any of the deportees from France are still alive; they have not been found among the survivors so far.

7. AUSTRIA There are hardly any Jews left in Austria; Mr. Schwarz of the JDC has estimated their number at 200 (New York Times, February 17, 1945). Later reports put the number of Jews in Vienna at 3,000 (JTA, May 22, 1945), but a large part of them were Hungarians. Mr. Resnik (of the JDC) reported that Vienna now has about 17,000 Jews (New York Times, June 18, 1945), but the greatest part of them apparently are refugees. Some Jews are reported to have been found in Lodz (Jewish Journal, January 29, 1945). Others may still be alive in Theresienstadt or Bergen Belsen. 1,300 Austrian Jews were reported to be in Theresienstadt (JTA, June 1, 1945). The survivors in Western Europe are included in the number of emigrants.

8. LITHUANIA The exact number of surviving Jews is disputed, but together with those who have returned, hardly exceeds 2,000. This figure was given in the Jewish Observer, March 9, 1945. The number of deportees and evacuees to Russia is estimated at 3,000, since the higher figures given (7,000-8,000) include, in all probability, the Jews from Wilna. Some Lithuanian Jews are reported to have been found in Silesia, Bydgosz and Thorun (Independent Jewish Press Service, March 19, 1945 and Jewish Journal, February 28, 1945), some in Dachau and other camps, but they hardly number more than 2,000.

9. HOLLAND The number of survivors in Holland was put at 9,000 by Dutch underground and similar sources (The Day, January 25, 1945, New York Post, January 24, 1945); others set the total at 10,000-15,000 (JTA, January 27, and February 13, 1945). Up to April only some 3,000 had been found in the liberated territory (News from Europe, April 24, 1945). The figure of 7,000 was accepted

by Aneta (Dutch News Agency) as probably (Our Tribune, December 21, 1944). Some of the deported have been repatriated; 1,500 were reported to be in Belgium (JTA February 13, 1945), 300 were found in Thorun (Jewish Journal, February 28, 1945), 600 were released from Theresienstadt and brought to Switzerland (Congress Weekly, January 16, 1945), and about 1,500 were found in Theresienstadt upon its liberation (World Jewish Congress, Geneva office report -- Jewish Journal, June 7, 1945). Others were found in the newly liberated parts. A report from Utrecht set the over-all figure of Jewish survivors in Holland at about 25,000 (JTA, May 25, 1945), but a large part of them are foreigners. A cable from Brussels (May 31, 1945) gave the number at 25,000-30,000. The number of surviving Dutch Jews is, therefore, assumed to be about 20,000, with the hope that some 10,000 may still be alive in camps outside Holland.

10. LATVIA The figures are self-explanatory.

11. YUGOSLAVIA At first the number of survivors within Yugoslavia was estimated at about 1,000 (New York Times, November 24, 1944) and 1,600 (The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, cited in News from Europe, December 19, 1944), but later figures emanating from Jewish personalities in Yugoslavia have set the figure at 7,000 (JTA, March 6, 1945). The same figure of 7,000 is reported in News from Europe, April 24, 1945. Mr. Resnik of the Joint Distribution Committee, estimated the number of Jews in Yugoslavia at 5,000-6,000 (New York Times, June 18, 1945). A certain number of Yugoslav Jews escaped to Italy; the number was put by the JDC at 5,000 (Polish Jewish Observer, December 22, 1944), but only about 2,000 are believed to be safe in liberated territory. The number of Yugoslav Jews found in various camps is minimal (29 were found in Brzezinski camp -- Polpress, February 27, 1945). Hardly more than 3,000-4,000 may, therefore, be regarded as displaced.

12. GREECE The figures of surviving Jews in Greece are quite conflicting. The Forward, March 2, 1945, reported that 8,000-10,000 survived; the Chairman of the Jewish Community in Salonica set the figure at 7,000 (Jewish Journal, February 18, 1945); according to Palestine reports (Davar, December 1, 1944) some 7,000-8,000 were found in Greece. The latest figures speak of 8,000-9,000 (JTA, April 3, 1945) and 10,000 (News from Europe, April 24, 1945). There are also higher figures, viz., 15,000 (Forward, February 18, 1945), 18,000 (The Day, February 21, 1945), but they are hardly reliable, since Athens broadcasts put the number of deported at 70,000 (Independent Jewish Press Service, March 23, 1945), and in Salonica, where the majority of all Jews lived, only 4,600 were reported alive (The Day, March 8, 1945). This last figure was put later at only 600 (JTA, April 3, 1945) and then again at 1,200 (Jewish Journal, May 27, 1945). A cable from Athens, dated June 15, 1945, put the number of survivors at 8,500, of whom about 4,000 live in Athens. The number of Jews at present in Greece is put at 10,000 — rather a "liberal" figure. It is reported (Jewish Journal, February 18, 1945) that "large" numbers of Salonica Jews have been found in Holland, and that some are expected to be found in Germany and Czechoslovakia, but so far nothing positive is known. We estimate the number of displaced (including the 300 of Spanish "origin" released to Spain — Jewish Observer, January 26, 1945) at some 2,000-3,000. The 1,000 Jews who escaped to Turkey (ibid.) are included in the number of emigrants.

13. BELGIUM Some time ago the figure of Jews present in Belgium was given at 20,000, but 5,000 of them are refugees from Germany and Austria (JTA, February 13, 1945). News from Europe, April 24, 1945, set the figure at 22,000; Le Matin reported that in the five largest cities of Belgium only 18,950 Jews remained of the pre-war 89,350 (JTA, May 31, 1945). Now it is reported that a census just taken revealed 19,450 local Jews and 5,000 refugees (Independent

Jewish Press Service, June 1, 1945). Mention has already been made that 1,500 Dutch Jews were found there; some of the 6,000-8,000 Polish Jews found in Brussels (News from Belgiun, November 18, 1944) may also belong to the category of refugees. We, therefore, assume the number of Belgian resident Jews present in their homeland, including those already repatriated, to be 20,000. 1,410 Jews from Belgium were reported to have been found in Lodz (Jewish Journal, January 29, 1945); 300 in Thorun (ibid., February 28, 1945), while some must be in France. Official Belgian sources have estimated the number of Belgian Jews in Germany at 26,000 (Van Zeeland in News from Europe, March 6, 1945), but there is hardly any hope that any larger part of them besides those already returned are really alive.

14. ITALY The number of Jews in liberated Southern Italy was reported at 22,000, including 5,000 non-Italian Jews (Jewish Observer, February 9, 1945). Others (News from Europe, April 24, 1945) set it at 25,000. The accepted figure of 30,000 is based on the report that 5,000 were found in Northern Italy (Independent Jewish Press Service, May 2, 1945). Mr. Resnik of the JDC reported that approximately 35,000 Italian Jews have been located (New York Times, June 18, 1945). According to the report, 3,500 Milanese Jews escaped into Switzerland.

15. BULGARIA According to an unpublished census taken recently, there are 33,000 Jews in Bulgaria (Independent Jewish Press Service, March 9, 1945). Other reports speak of 40,000 (Forward, February 18, 1945); News from Europe, April 24, 1945, gave the figure of 45,000. The figure in the table is the arithmetical mean. Of the total some 25,000 are reported to live in Sofia (JTA, May 28, 1945). The Sofia radio reported that 10,000 Bulgarian Jews had lost their lives (JTA, November 26, 1944).

16. DENMARK There are no reliable reports on the fate of the deported Jews who were believed to have been held in Theresienstadt.

17. ESTONIA No precise figures are available. Both numbers are estimates.

18. LUXEMBOURG So far only 400 Jews have been reported to be in Luxembourg (Morning Freiheit, June 8, 1945). According to the Aufbau, 1,600 Jews from Luxembourg were deported by the Germans, but others believe that practically no Jews were found there by the Germans.

19. NORWAY 825 Norwegian Jews are reported to have escaped to Sweden (Oslo radio in JTA, June 7, 1945). Of the deported only 12 are alive (ibid.).

20. SOVIET RUSSIA There are no relaible figures on the exact number of surviving or murdered Jews. Some put the number of slain (in all the occupied parts of Russia, including the former Polish and Romanian territories and the Baltic States) at 1,500,000; others, as high as 3,000,000 (Forward, November 18, 1945). The number of Jews in the occupied regions of Russia was about 2,100,000, and in the incorporated regions, 1,600,000 (Wirtschaft und Statistik, op.cit.); together, 3,700,000 Jews. This would leave 700,000-2,200,000 alive throughout the Soviet Union --- figures too widely disparate to be of any help in determining the number of surviving Jews in the original Russian parts. Delegates of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco assume that in the Ukraine alone about one million Jews were slain (Morning Freiheit, June 10, 1945). The number of over one million for the Ukraine was given in the Einikeit (Moscow) in 1943. Neither are there reliable figures on the numbers of Jews evacuated from the formerly German-occupied regions, but it can hardly be assumed that half the number of Jews in the original Russian parts were evacuated. One half would correspond to the over-all portion of persons evacuated from urban places in these territories as given by German sources (Reichsarbeitsblatt, March 5, 1942). Since the number of Jews left in all Russian territories formerly under German occupation is reported to amount to about 30,000, we must assume that some 1,250,000 Jews from the original Russian regions have perished. Thus, some 1,800,000 Jews within the original frontiers of the Soviet Union may be presumed to be alive.